**HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY**

**COLLEGE OF EDUCATIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION AND ADULT DEVELOPMENT**

**THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF ADULT MEMBERS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE: THE CASE OF DEBER WORKE TOWN IN CASE OF KEBELE 01**

**BY:DEMEKECH ADANE**

**ADVISOR- YONAS.A**

**February,2015**

# LIST OF TABLE

## Contents Page

ACRONYMS

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION
   1. Background of the Study
   2. Statement of the Problem
      1. Basic Research Questions
   3. Objectives of the Study
      1. General Objective of the Study
      2. Specific Objectives of the Study
   4. Significance of the Study
   5. Delimitation of the Study
   6. Definition of Basic Terms

CHAPTER TWO

1. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
   1. The Concept of Sanitation
      1. Types of Sanitation
   2. Concept of Hygiene
      1. Types of Hygiene
   3. Concept of Environmental Sanitation
   4. Why Environmental Sanitation is Important
   5. Impact of Environmental Sanitation
      1. Positive Impact of Environmental Sanitation
      2. Negative Impact of Environmental Sanitation
   6. Successful Approach to Environmental Sanitation
   7. The Role of Health Sectors Improving Environmental Sanitations
   8. Strategy to Achieve Success Insanitation
   9. Concept of Adult Education
   10. Roles of Adult Education in Environment

**CHAPTER THREE**

1. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHEDOLOGY
   1. Research Design
   2. Sources of Data
   3. Population, Sampling Techniques and Samples of the Study
   4. Data Gathering Instruments
      1. Questionnaire
      2. Interview
      3. Observation
      4. Document analysis
   5. Data Collecting Procedures
   6. Data Analysis Techniques/method
   7. Ethical Consideration

CHAPTER FOUR: WORK PLAN

CHAPTER FIVE: BUDGET

REFERANCE

# Acronyms

**WHO-** World Health Organization

**UNICEF**- United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund

**UNDP**- United National Development Plan

# INTRODUCTION

## Background of the Study

In order to maintain environmental sanitation education is essential. It contributes the knowledge attitude and practice of adult members to reshape their life system. If societies are educated in a certain community, they can improve their knowledge, attitude and practice. Also literate peoples are essential to create good environmental sanitation.

According to Lind (2007), literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and creating literate environment and societies. This means education is essential for achieving the goal of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, achieving gender equality, ensuring sustainable development and creating good environmental sanitation.

According to Rogers (1990) there are many components to our understanding of the teaching process with adult member. My focus is teaching literacy to adult members is not so much for them to learn skill as far them to use those skills in everyday life.

That means learning is best promoted through active engagement and use adult members with a wide range of experience in learning that we need to understand and build on bring a sense of responsibility for their healthy.

According to Chadwick’s Seminal in (1842) state that; lack of environmental sanitation leads to disease and always contain large members of germs some of which may cause diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, hepatitis etc. this show that poor environmental sanitation has a great effect on health and it causes many diseases and affect the health of the people. Like cholera, Guardia and listeria, parasites like warms protests like ameba is caused by lack of poor sanitation. This means unprotected environmental sanitations play a great role on the health of the people.

According to Ferriman (2007) voted; sanitation is the most important medical milestone since 1840. In addition to focusing literacy is education program that show way how to protect their environmental sanitation and to provide adult members with basic knowledge and skill integrated with literacy in different program area such as health, legal issues, agriculture, cooperative and marketing animal has boundary, gender issue culture and civic consciousness.

This is enabling members to live more productive healthier and happier life Rogers (1990). Accordingly Deberworke town in kebele 01has given due attention to the knowledge, attitude and practice of Adult members towards environmental sanitation program. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of environmental sanitation in Deberworke town kebele 01 .

## Statement of the Problem

Even if in Deberworke town kebele 01 Adult development activity is contributed to the community members and health extension is also same education to the adult, to dig toilet, to prepare washing place, the washing place of materials etc. even though those above education were given to adult members. There were shortage of health sanitation and even if they have positive attitude toward environmental sanitation. There are problems related to sanitation like as when they want to dig toilet, water is penetrating from the ground and also lack of putting waste materials. There are also lacks of income.

But people who have not money, they put into around their house. Due to this case, money problems are attacked by many diseases like typhoid, typhus, trachoma, guard etc. also in my observation most of the time, in Deberworke town kebele 01 is lack of sanitation spatially around peda. Due to this case, the researchers choose the title of knowledge, attitude and practice of adult members to ward environmental sanitation.

Therefore to minimize this problem the researcher should have skill to know the actual participants of adult in those areas. All those facts the researcher conducted on the specific area initiated the researcher to focus on this issue.

## Basic Research Questions

In order to achieve the intended objectives, the following basic research questions are forwarded:

1. What are the knowledge of environmental sanitation looks like?
2. What is adults attitude toward environmental sanitation? What is practice of adults toward environmental sanitation ?

## Objectives of the Study

## General Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study will be the knowledge, attitude and practice of adult members towards environmental sanitation in Deberworke town kebele 01.

## Specific objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the study will be too able to:

* Identify the people’s knowledge about environmental sanitation.
* Find out the people’s attitude towards environmental sanitation.
* Investigate the practice of adult members.

## Significance of the Study

The study is important to identify the existing gap of the knowledge, attitude and practice Adults towards the environment to concerned Deberworke town kebele 01 adult members. Therefore, the results of the study will:

* Serves as secondary research for other researchers.
* Help to propose the sanitation for solution for sustainability and effectiveness of the adult members in order to improve the sanitation of the society in Deberworke town.
* Suggest possible solution to minimize the problem of environmental sanitation and to maximize the knowledge, attitude and practice of adult members in environmental sanitation.

## Delimitation of the Study

By considering proximity, accessibility, time available and other resource into account. The scope of the study was delimited only in Deberworke town kebele 01. On the other hand, conceptually, the study was also delimited to adult member’s knowledge, Attitude and practice of sanitation program.

## Definition of the Study

**ENVIRONMENT**: refers to surrounding in which living things and nonliving things were live and it consist air, water, food and sunlight.

**SANITATION**: is the process of making place free from dirty, infection, disease, etc. by removing wastes, rash and garbage.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**: refers to a collection of actions and policies aimed at improving the standard of core standard of core environmental conditions affecting the wellbeing of people.

# Review of Related Literature

## The Concept of Sanitation

The WHO (2014) defined sanitation as the provision of material and service for the sale disposal of human wastes. They believe that lack of sanitation will result in the prevalence of major disease across world. Therefore, improved sanitation will have positive impact to improve the health of adult and society at large.

According to Seminal (1840) said that, “lack of sanitation leads to disease and death”.

According to Ferryman (2007) voted that sanitation is the most important medical mile stone. The disease associated with poor sanitation is particularly correlated with poverty and infancy and alone account for about 10 percent of the global burden of disease. 2.6 billion Peoples in the world of adequate sanitation. Lack of sanitation contributes to about 10percent of the global disease burden causing mainly diarrhea disease.

According to WHO AND UNICEFF (2014), reported that the number of people lacking basic sanitation services raise form 2.1 billion in 2001 to 2.6 billion by 2004. As the JMP AND UNDP (2006), shown, progress meeting the millennium development goal sanitation target is slow.

## Types of Sanitation

* **DRY SANITATION**: is same what can never be ‘dry’ more precise term would be dry excreta management when people speak of dry sanitation. They usually mean sanitation system with dry toilet with urine diversion in particular the urine diverting dry toilet.
* **ENVIRONMENTAL SANITION**: is the control of environmental factors that forms links in disease transmission. Subsets this category are management, unimproved water and waste water treatment, industrial waste treatment and noise and pollution control.
* **IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED**: improved sanitation and unimproved sanitation refers to the management of human feces at the household level, is described the target of the millennium development goal on sanitation by WHO or UNICEFF monitoring programmer for water supply and sanitation.
* **SUISTAINABLE SANITATION**: is term that has been defined five sustainability criteria by the sustainability alliance. Order to be sustainable, sanitation has to be bot only economically viable, socially acceptable and technical and institutionally appropriate. It should also protect and the environmental and the natural resource. The main objectives of a sanitation system is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease.

## Concept of Hygiene

Is a condition or practice to the preservation of health, as cleanliness it is the application of scientific knowledge to the preservation of health and prevention of the speed of disease.

## Types of Hygiene

There are two types of hygiene such as, environmental and personal hygiene.

* **ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**: environmental hygiene’s are those practices are conducive to providing a health environment. For example correct sanitation of food and food preparation area such as kitchens.
* **PERSONAL HYGINE:** is the basic concept of cleaning, grooming, ablution, brushing, washing, clothes, nail, cutting etc.

## Concept of Environmental Sanitation

Is the control of environmental factors that form links in disease transmission? For example, solid waste management water and waste water treatment, industrial waste treatment and pollution control and aimed at improving the standard of basic environmental conditions affecting the wellbeing of peoples. These conditions include:

* Cleaning and safe water supply
* Cleaning and safe ambient air
* Efficient and safe ambient air.

## Why Environmental Sanitation is Important

The main goal of agencies sanitation program is to improve health house holders rarely adapt and use toilets for health related reasons, to avoid embarrassment, the desired for convenience and to avoid the discomforts or dangers of the bush of snakes, pests rain and wanting social acceptance or status to prevent infection or disease like cholera.

## Impact of Environmental Sanitation

There are positive as well as negative impacts.

## Positive Impact of Environmental Sanitation

Positive impact of environmental sanitation includes:

* To keep health of individual as well as the environment
* To improve the life standard
* To reduce resource wastage for medical

## Negative Impact of Environmental Sanitation

The negative impact of environmental sanitation includes:

* Increase health problem
* To reduce life span
* To reduce economic production for economic development
* To leads frustration and death

## Successful Approach to Environmental Sanitation

Recently, there has been always from centrally planned, provision or infrastructure towards led approaches that create and serve peoples motivation to improve their own sanitation. Although, sound technological solutions remains appropriate programming approaches are now more important and contribute most to the success of sanitation worker.

## The Role of Health Sectors Improving Environmental Sanitations

Sanitation promotion is one of the most important roles. The health sector can have in environmental health planning. Because, behaviors must be changed to increase house demand for and sustained use of sanitation. Especially, in area as, where the pressure of change is lower.

## Strategy to Achieve Success Insanitation

There are three major strategies such as:

* Political leadership.
* The shift from centralized supply lead infrastructure provision to decentralized people centered demand creation couple with support to service revivers to meet that demand.
* The full involvement of health sector in sanitation.

1. Political leadership

Is manifested by responsibility and specific budget lines for sanitation and by insuring that public sector agencies working health. Water resource and utilization service working together better.

1. The shift from centralized supply led infrastructure provision decision coupled with support to service providers to meet that demand

Transforming sanitation form a minor grant based development sector in to a major area of human economic activity and in errantly addresses the problem of adorability.

1. The full involvement of health sector in sanitation

The health sector has a power full motivation for improving and much strength to contribute to achieving or succeeding the sanitation goal to improve the health of the community.

## Concept of Adult Education

According to Darken and Marriam (1992), defined adult education is education to help them gain greater fulfillment in their personal lives and to assist them in solving personal and community problem.

Brook field (1986) adult education is an education or is a relationship that affect involves a conscious effort to learn something to the adult.

Courtney’s (1989, p 17-23) suggests that, explore adult education from five basic and overlapping perspectives. Adult education as the work of certain institution and organizations a special kind of relationship, a profession of scientific discipline stemming from a historical identification with spontaneous social movement distinct from other kinds of education by its goals and functions.

Adult education is not concerned preparing people for life, but rather than with helping people to live more successfully. It is to help them gain greater fulfillment in their personal lives and to assist them in solving personal and community problem by Darken Wald and Merriam in 1982.

## Roles of Adult Education in Environment

One of the main goals of adult education in environment is to help to promote sustainable development. Sustainable development that is aimed at meeting current needs, while ensuring that future generations can also meet their needs based on the available environmental resources. Therefore; environmental adult education will help to promote the possibility of knowledge, values and skills which can help sustain natural and human resources with in every environment. Environmental adult education is capable of creating the necessary conditions form responsible environmental concepts, environmental issues and gaining as well as using experience in action based approach Hessen (1994).

Environmental adult education is also capable of promoting sustainable development through popularizing local environmental issues. Environmental adult education is also addressing the problem and giving solution to those problems if they are not fully addressed, there are form of curriculum is necessary, although as already pointed out environmental adult education may also be conducted through means other than just teaching and learning. For instance advocacy in favor of health environmental organizations is essential in that they play significant functions complementarily to the efforts of governments and released agencies. However, environmental adult education cannot sinuses to face major problems itself as an area of practical activity.

# Research Design and Methodology

## Research Design

The researcher use survey research design, because of this design helps to existing situation.

The major purpose of this study will be to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of adult members towards environmental sanitation in Deberworke town kebele 01. The researcher used survey research design.

## Sources of Data

The source of data will be both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary sources will be adult members, administrative bodies and sanitation workers and secondary sources are books and other relevant materials.

## Sample Population, and Sampling Techniques

**3.3.1 Sample Population**

The total population of Deberworke town kebele 01 was 251393. 1300 of them were female and 23839 were male and from the total population there are 25 sanitation workers and they working in group (1-5 team works) from this totally 150 were adult learners...

**3.3.2 Sampling technique**

The selected sample size was 40 by using simple random sampling technique for adult members. And simple random sampling is a sampling is a sampling technique which is like lottery to obtain valid and relevant information from the participants.

## Data Gathering Instruments

To obtain valid and reliable data from different sources, the researcher used different data gathering techniques i.e. Questionnaires and interview.

## Questionnaires

The researcher prepares questionnaires to the residents of Deberworke town kebele 01 societies. The types of questionnaires including both open and cloth questions and those questions were designed English language. The questionnaires will be transmitted in to Amaharic. Them the researcher asks the question and taking answer from the participants because, most of the participants are unable to read and write. Then the questionnaires were transmitted into Amharic so that, it was presented to language which the respondents can understands.

## Interview

The researcher will use structured interview because, most of the peoples are unable to read and write. So, the researcher prepares questions to the adult members. Then, the researcher fulfills answers listening from the participants.

## Data Collecting Procedures

Before the distribution of the questionnaire to the respondents, the researcher will provided same information from respondents. Then the researcher to get valid and reliable information regarding the types of questionnaires and interview process by creating more awareness among respondents.

## Method of data analysis

After data will be collected, the researcher will analyze the response from questionnaires, interview and observation and the data will be checked and numbered first, then same data was arranged and organized in table and in line with purpose of the study the data collected was analyzed by using table and words.

4 WORKING PLAN

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Activities** | **February** | **March** | **April** | **May** | **June** |
| 1 | Selection of research topic study are participation of questions |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Data collection and organizing |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Data analyzing and interpreting |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Writing proposal report |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | First draft |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Date |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Submission and proposal preservation |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Submission of research proposal |  |  |  |  |  |

# References

Alan Roger (1990), there are many components to our understanding of the teaching process with adults.

Agenda land (2007), Literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and creating literate environment and societs

Brook field, SD (1986), Adult education is an education or is a relationship that affect involves a consensus effort to learn something to the adults.

Chad wick seminal (1842), states thyat, lack of environmental sanitation leads to disease and always contain large number of germs some of which may case , : Diarrhea, colera….. this shows poor environmental sanitation.

Courtney’s (1989), suggests that, explore adult education from five basic and overlapping prospective

Darken Wald, ,GC, and Merriam, S.B(1992), defined adults education is education to help them gain greater fulfilment in their personal lives and to assist in solving personal and adults problem,

Ferryman (1840), Greater medical advance for sanitation.

Ferriman (2007, voted, sanitation is the most important in medical “WHO” sanitation WHO and UNICEF number of peoples looking basic sanitation service